



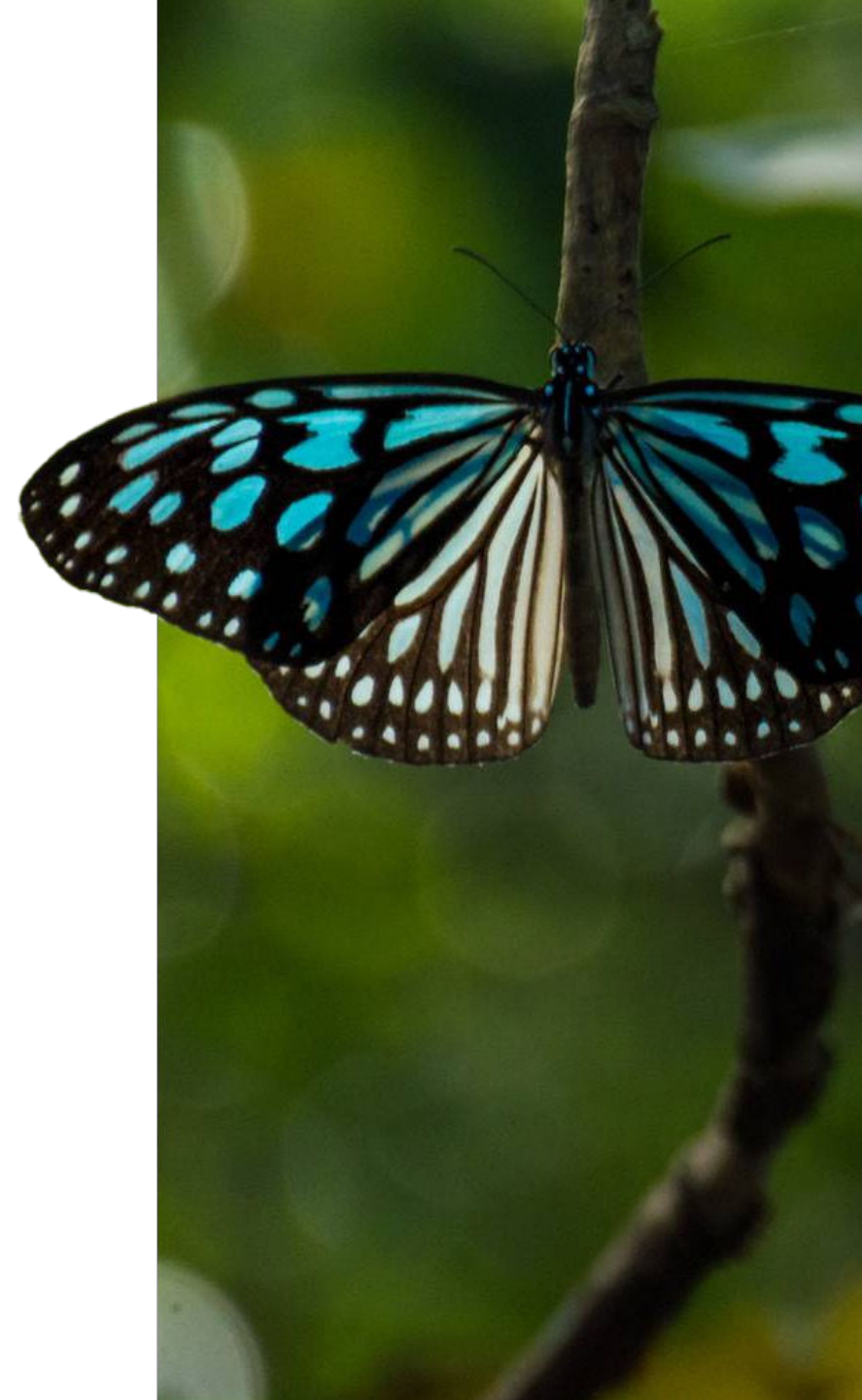
COFFEE TALK

- A PEER Webinar Series -

# GUARDIANS OF THE GARDEN

How PEER Protects Pollinators

June 4, 2024

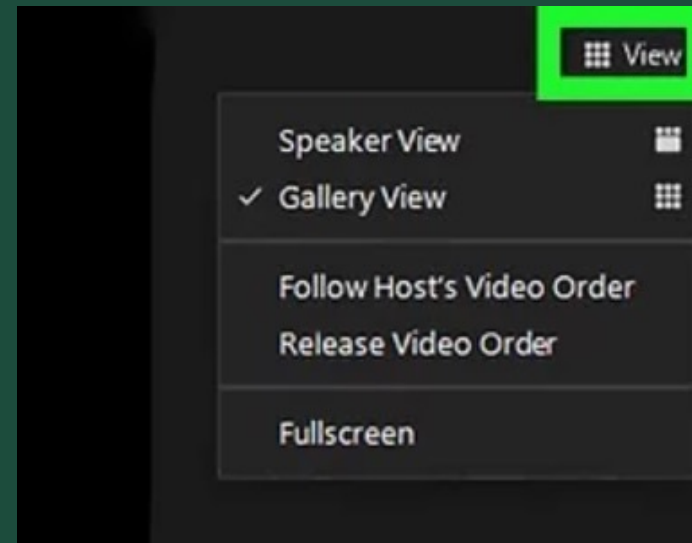


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# Meet the Team

## Introduction and Welcome

Tim  
Whitehouse  
Executive  
Director

## Panel Moderator

Mer  
Mietzelfeld  
Institutional  
Giving  
Manager

## Presenter & Panelist

Paula  
Dinerstein  
General  
Counsel

## Presenter & Panelist

Peter  
Jenkins  
Senior  
Counsel

## Q&A Host

Helen Pent  
Jenkins  
Director of  
Development



# Insect Apocalypse



**Rusty-Patched Bumblebee**



**European Honeybee**



**Barn Swallow**

- 1: Overuse of Pesticides and Herbicides
- 2: Habitat Loss/Degradation and Invasive Plants
- 3: Climate Change
- 4: Light Pollution



# Presenters



Paula Dinerstein  
General Counsel



Peter Jenkins  
Senior Counsel





# Why Pollinators are Important

- Pollinators include bees, butterflies, flies, moths, bats, birds and even some mammals
- They move pollen from plant to plant, fertilizing them to produce fruit, seeds, and new plants
- 1/3 of our food production depends on pollinators
- Honeybees pollinate 95 kinds of fruit
- Crops with high dependence on pollinators include almonds, apples, apricots, avocados, blueberries, cherries, cranberries, mangos, peaches, plums, pears, raspberries, melons, pumpkins, watermelons, and cocoa beans
- Pollination is valued at \$20 to \$30 billion per year (USDA 2013)
- 75% of Earth's flowering plants are pollinated by insects and animals
- Over 180,000 different plant species and more than 1200 crops rely on pollinators



# Not Only Crops

- Forests and rangelands benefit from pollination
- Livestock food sources such as alfalfa and clover are pollinated
- So are ornamental plants and trees
- By promoting growth and health of native plants, pollinators benefit natural ecosystems
- Some plant species would eventually disappear without pollinators

# GMOs and Neonics on National Wildlife Refuges

Paula Dinerstein

PEER General Counsel



MAGAZINE

# Was a USDA scientist muzzled because of his bee research?

By Steve Volk

March 3, 2016 at 12:00 p.m. EST



Entomologist Jonathan Lundgren blames overuse of pesticides and a lack of crop diversity for the dwindling honeybee population. (Michael S. Williamson/The Washington Post)

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**Jonathan Lundgren is buying** a parcel of land — a scrubby, 30-acre plot just north of Brookings, S.D. — from which he hopes to lead a revolution. An entomologist in the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service, based in a South Dakota lab, Lundgren

# PEER's Work Representing a USDA Whistleblo wer

# Neonics & PEER's Efforts

Peter Jenkins, PEER Senior Counsel



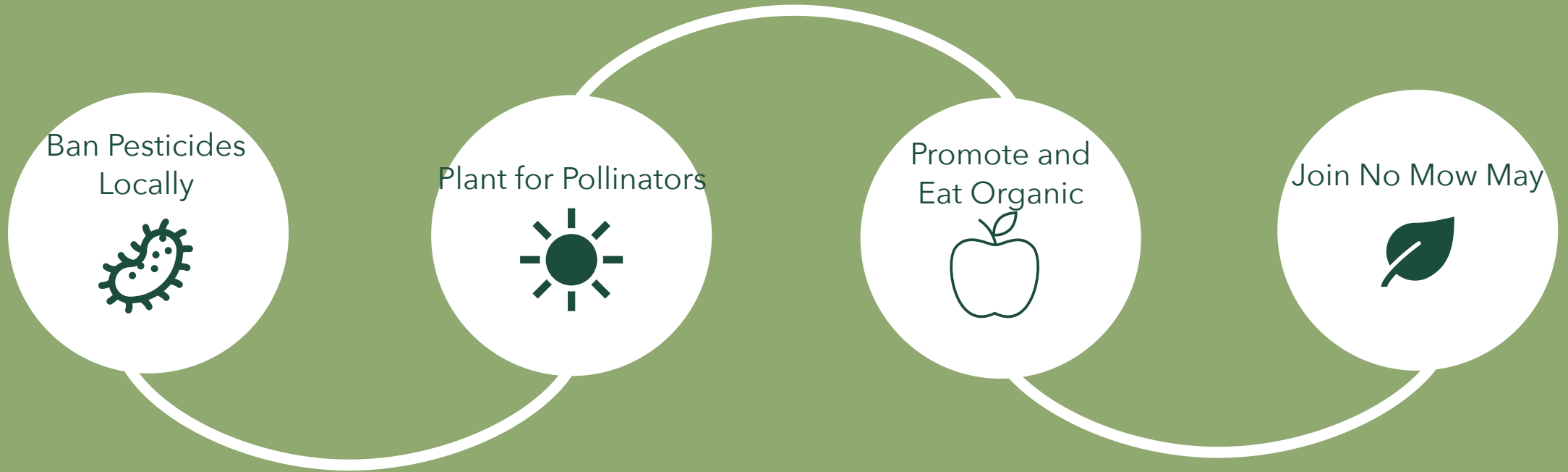


PETITION

# Support EPA reforms for Bee and Bird Killing Pesticides



# What Can People Do?



# Thank You!

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